Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 28, 1844. {NUMBER 167.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

By Samuel C. Crawford.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents."

CHEAP CASH PAPER:

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably in advance*. No paper will be sent to any subscriber without the money being paid in advance. The size of the paper, and the great amount of reading matter contained in it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN at the price now proposed, the cheapest paper in the southern country, and affords to every one desirous of reading the current news of the day, an opportunity to do so, at a very trifling cost.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat. Ardently attached to the principles of the democratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those principles in the ensuing contest in the State and Nation. And he calls upon his political friends to come forth and aid him in the good work with their patronage and influence.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subjects of agriculture, the arts and sciences, general literature, and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS!

As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every *new* subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, $17, to a club of 50, at $37, and a club of 100, at $50—only FIFTY CENTS for *the paper seven months!* The money to be paid *before the papers are sent*. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C

March, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844, it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following PREMIUMS will be offered:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity (per cwt.) of *Cotton*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Colt* under one year old,	5
do do do do over one and under two years,	5
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best two-horse *Plow*,	2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00
For the best lot of *Beets*, grown on one quarter of an acre of land,	2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of *Corn stalk Molasses*,	2 00
For the greatest yield of *Irish Potatoes* on ¼ acre of land,	2 50
For the greatest yield of *Sweet do* on ¼ acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Corn Cultivator*,	2 00

By order of the Society.

J. W. HAMPTON,
Recording Secretary

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 52-

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64- F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at he Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.

February 1, 1844. 46:::F.

DR. CHARLES U. PEE,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:::F

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associaied in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59 --F.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES.
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844. 59- F.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

Strayed,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about 7 years old; blind in one eye, (I believe, the left). He is about 15 or 16 hands high, rides not very well, having been used entirely in harness—paces a little, has a tolerably long tail: no other marks recollected. Any one giving information which will enable me to get him again shall be liberally rewarded.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, March 22, 1844. 53-

For Rent.

THE Store house adjoining the Mansion House, formerly occupied by R. R. Taylor and recently by Robt. Shaw. It will be rented until 1st January next, or by the year. Apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.

June 6, 1844. 64:::F.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Houses of Representatives of the United States:

The treaty negotiated by the executive with the republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, having been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the people no ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate, for your consideration, the rejected treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its executive sessions. The papers communicated embrace not only the series already made public by orders of the Senate, but others from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question. While the treaty was pending before the Senate, I did not consider it compatible with the just rights of that body, or consistent with the respect entertained for it, to bring this important subject before you. The power of Congress is, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the treaty could have accomplished;—and I therefore feel that I should but imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves or the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as addressing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A republic coterminous in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system in order to be fully developed—promising, at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly if not entirely to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and shipping interests of Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory settled mostly by emigrants from the United States, who will bring back with them, in the act of reciprocation, an unconquerable love of freedom, and an ardent attachment to our interest most deeply [illegible] success the [illegible] the constitution, have become responsible for the faithful administration of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local, but addressed itself to the interests of every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without in any degree having been struck with their force. It has been objected that the measure of annexation should be preceded by the consent of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede to her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negotiate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word, the fullest and most ample recompense for loss she might convince us she had sustained, fully accords with the feelings and views the executive has always entertained.

But negotiations in advance of annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas. Mexico would not, I am persuaded, give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent power, Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted province. Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas, without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas, that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, a question purposely left open for negotiation with Mexico, as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and pacific arrangements.—The executive has dwelt with Texas as a power independent of all others, both *de facto* and *de jure*. She was and independent State of the confederation of Mexican republics. When, by violent revolution, Mexico declared the confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years to a separate and distinct position. During that period, no army has invaded her with a view to her reconquest; and if she has not yet established her right to be treated as a nation independent *de facto* and *de jure*, it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain to that condition.

Nor can we, by any fair or any legitimate inference, be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico. The treaties with Mexico give no guaranty of any sort, and are co-existent with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the which are equally as much violated by the annexation of Texas to the United States, as would be our treaty with Mexico. The treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more accurately defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. What bad faith can be implied or charged upon the Government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulations of such Treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana—and yet the futility of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period a new Power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has, for all practical purposes, brought Texas much nearer to the Seat of Government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions are, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the Constitution has devolved upon me if I neglected to invite the attention of the Representatives of the people to it, at the earliest moment that a due respect for the Senate would allow me so to do. I should find, in the urgency of the matter, a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a great if not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not *now* done to prevent it. Upon this point I cannot too impressively invite your attention to my message of the 16th May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of some of the private letters are withheld, all that I can say is, that it is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability and citizens of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information as to entitle their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any thing occurred to weaken, but, on the contrary, much to confirm, my confidence in the statements of Gen. Jackson, and my own statement made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting almost to certainty, "that instructions have already been given by the Texan Government to propose to the Government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure, (of the treaty,) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and an alliance, offensive and defensive.

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our Envoy at London, containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords which lately occurred between Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, in relation to the question of Annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language of the Minister of Foreign Affairs employed upon the occasion. That a kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise. If it be pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between the two countries, neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third power can change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation to be achieved by force of arms in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, could in no way be justified; and yet it is presumed that Great Britain would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of [illegible] by voluntary treaties, by conquest, and by partitions of their territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question, in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not permit myself to believe that the British Minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact, that the statement contained in Mr. Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration. The government and people of the United States have never evinced, nor do they feel any desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the States of the American Continent.

We leave the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their Continent and the relations of their different States.

The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The treaty with Texas was negotiated from considerations of a high public policy influencing the conduct of the two Republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If annexation in any form occur, it will arise from the free and unfettered action of the people of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in me to say that the honor of the country, the dignity of the American name, would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States and the capacity of each to do injury to the other than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community.

So much have considered it proper for me to say, and it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the Annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be effected, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the Constitution, and likely to accomplish the object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active co-operation.

The great question is not as to the manner in which it shall be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not.

The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1844.

THE FOREIGN NEWS—ITS GREAT AND VITAL IMPORTANCE.

We give our readers to-day a full *resume* of the very important news from England, which we received in advance of the mail, and of all the New York newspaper press on Saturday night, by an exclusive overland express from Boston, which port it reached on Saturday morning by the British steamer Caledonia, in 12½ days from Liverpool. We despatched the news exclusively, in our Sunday edition, to 20,000 or 30,000 readers, as Bishop Hughes rates their number, we now add for all, some further important particulars, not then given or alluded to.

This news is highly important in a commercial, financial and political point of view.

First, of its commercial aspects. The extraordinary and unexpected fall in cotton has astonded the cotton brokers here. This fall, equal to three-eighths of a penny, in a balance of the crop, equal to one quarter of the whole import into England, could be a loss of nearly $1,500,000, or more. This result, if not checked, must produce disastrous effects upon the cotton speculators on both sides. At the last accounts, the market was still flat—but it is probable that some effort may be made to rally it—with what success the next steamer will tell. The expectation of such a rally will make the next steamer to be looked for with deep interest. As usual our regular express will be ahead of all others.

The next important piece of news is that in reference to finance and currency. Sir Robert Peel has brought forward his new plan for regulating the paper currency, which appears by every opinion, to be nothing but a proposal to create a revolution in the existing paper currency system of England. We have given the details of the minister's plan, with the opinions of financial writers, by whom it is severely criticised. Many anticipate that the plan will depress prices, and bring English values of all commodities to a level with the low values of the Continent. If so, such a system will produce a revolution in the prices of commodities and of all property, that will cause another general revulsion similar to that which the law of 1819 produced. The minister proposes by his plan to carry out the principles of that law—by giving to a paper currency, by means of centralization and restriction, the steadiness and level of the precious metals. It is an important movement and its *finale* will be interesting.

The next piece of news is that in reference to the annexation of Texas. By a short reference to this measure in the House of Lords, it is evident that the British Government regard the annexation of Texas to the United States, with deep dread and displeasure. They undoubtedly mean to make it a great European question against the United States, and this opinion gains strength by witnessing the general denunciation of the treaty by the whole British press, both conservative and liberal. Indeed, the liberal press of England seem to be the most hostile to the United States in these latter days, and on these measures. But it will be recollected that this party is made up in part of the Abolitionists and the O'Connellites, both of whom are very violent in their abuse of the southern portion of the Union. In illustration of this point, we give another speech or rather tirade of Daniel O'Connell, before the British Anti Slavery Society, in which he denounces the Southern States will all the violence he can master. The only green or friendly spot among the fields of public opinion in Europe, in favor of the annexation of Texas, is to be found in the popular or republican portion of the Parisian press. There they support the measure as a means that will aid them to inflict justice on the ambition of England. It is very evident that this Texas business is a perfect firebrand, a bomdshell, precipitated into the Courts of Europe, which they regard with equal wonder, dread, and hatred. As it is, we are only in the beginning of the business, and before a year is [illegible] astonish them yet more.

On the whole, the news by the Caledonia is of the most important character—either as it respects cotton, currency, Texas, or abolition. We are now brought by steam power, within the verge of Euro influence and intrigue—and its effects are developing themselves in all directions.

AN "ATTACHMENT."

We have just now heard a good story, of which an Alabama Sheriff is the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of forty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the Sheriff aforesaid. He was admitted, and soon the widow appeared; the confusion and delight the arrival of her visiter occasioned set off to a greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks bore the beautifully blended tints of the apple blossom—her lips resembled rose buds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like the quivers of Cupid, the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled, resembling arrows that only awaited a BEAU (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few commonplace remarks—

"Madam," said the matter-of fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow—with downcast eyes, whose were centred upon her beautiful foot, which half concealed by her flowing drapery, gently patted the floor, she, with equal candor, replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence, he at last said:

"Madam, will you proceed to Court?"

"Proceed to Court?" replied the lady with a merry laugh, then shaking her beautiful head, she added:

"*No sir!* though, this *is leap year*, I will not take the advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should *proceed to court.*"

"But, Madam, the Justice is waiting."

"Let him wait, I am not disposed to hurry matters in such an unbecoming manner, and besides sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I prefer a *Minister* to a Justice of the Peace."

A light dawned upon the Sheriff's mind.

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is great mistake here, my language has been misunderstood; the *attachment* of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of Court, in disobeying a subpœna in the case of Smith vs. Jones!"

We drop the curtain!

They were determined to Wed.—One very cold winter night in one of our country towns, a young couple, heated by the "ardent passion," resolved to have themselves spliced, and so proceeded to the minister's to have it done. All was dark; the divine had returned that day from an adjoining village felt fatigued and retired early. The young folks were not to be put off in that way, however, and immediately commenced pounding away at the door with all their might, until the clergyman opened a window and shoved out his head, wondering what the noise meant. He asked what they wanted, and they told him. The minister declined performing

the ceremony that night, saying that he was tired and unwell.

"Now look here, Squire," said the young man, "we ain't going away until you make us one; so the sooner you commence the better!" and with that they commenced banging the door with all their strength.

It so happened that all the minister's family were paying a visit to some friends in a neighboring village and the old man was all alone. What was to be done? It would not do to have them break the door in, and he did not like the idea of travelling down stairs in the cold. At last an idea struck him, and he took advantage of it. He told the young couple to stand out before the window, and join their hands together, which they did. He then proceeded thus--

"Out of this window, this stormy weather,
I join this man and woman together;
None but He who rules the thunder
Shall break this man and woman asunder!"

The lovers immediately made themselves scarce saying that they would name their first born after the pious old man.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

T. A. Howard, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to Texas.

R. Wickliffe, Jr., to be Charge d'Affaire to Sardinia, vice Ambrose Baber, recalled.

Francis J. Grund, Consul for Antwerp.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

James D. Halliburton, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from 11th August, 1844, vice R. K. Call, whose commission will then have expired.

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New York, to be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, from the 13th September next, vice J. G. Doty, whose commission will then expire.

Joseph W. Beck, and Hampton C. Williams, Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington, D. C.

Uriah P. Levy, to be a Captain in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Charles Boarman, to be a Captain in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

French Forrest, now a commander, to be a Captain in the Navy, vice Edward R. Shubrick, dec'd.

William A. Piercy, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Richard A. Jones, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

James A. Doyle, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Mathias D. Marin, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th March 1844.

Arthur P. Upshur, to be Purser in the Navy.

Thomas Brownell, now a Master, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, vice Lieutenant Jas. K. Bowie, deceased.

Thomas R. Ware, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Purser Jas. S. Thatcher, lost in the Grampus.

John C. Spencer, Jr., to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Purser Frederick Stevens, deceased.

George P. Cutter, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Wm. P. Zantzinger, dismissed

William H. Kennon, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice G. C. Cooper, deceased.

Joel W. Newton, to be a Chaplain in the Navy.

Rev. George Washington Swan, to be a Chaplain in the Navy, vice John Robb, who was rejected by the Senate.

John L. Burtt, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

John F. Barlow, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Jasper Hall Livingston, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain, vice A. Hamilton, Jr., resigned.

William Brent, Jr., to be Charge d'Affairs to Buenos Ayres vice H. W. Watterson, rejected.

J. F. Cooper, to be Superintendant of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia Paul Rossignal, removed.

Thomas H. Hope, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice William Prentiss, removed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Lemuel Williams, to be Collector of the Customs for Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Henry Crocker, rejected.

Lorry Odell, to be Collector of Customs for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice George Dennett, rejected.

Liman B. Langworthy, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Genesee, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Rochester, New York, vice Joseph Strong, rejected by the Senate.

Samuel S. Downs to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Stephens Willetts, rejected by the Senate.

Daniel Clark, Jr., to be Surveyor and Inspector of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Nehemiah Brown, to be Surveyor and Inspector of Salem, Massachuetts, vice G. W. Mullett, rejected.

J. K. Hondy, to be Naval Officer of Baltimore, vice Thomas E. Tilden, rejected.

Penfield B. Goodsell, to be Surveyor and Inspector for Hartford, vice John C. Burke, rejected.

Addison Gilbert, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Addison Winter, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Thomas Barrett, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana, vice David Hayden, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Solomon Andrews, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, vice Francis P. Brinley, who was rejected by the Senate.

James H. Forsyth, to be Collector of Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Maumee, Ohio, vice Henry Comeger, who was rejected by the Senate.

Edward Hardin, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

Vanburgh Livingston, to be Appraiser in the Customs for the Port of New York, vice Gregory Dillon, who was rejected by the Senate.

LAND OFFICERS.

Alanson Saltmarsh, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Cahawba, Alabama.

Daniel Ashy, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Clinton, Missouri.

Duncan B. Graham, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Montgomery, Alabama.

Richard Whiting, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Green P. Womack to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

John S. Houze, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Augusta, Mississippi.

Wade H. Greening, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Sparta, Alabama.

John W. Argyle, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Tallahassee, Florida.

George Brent, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Alexandria, D. C.

Joseph B. Browne, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

James Logan, of Arkansas, to be Agent for the Creek Indians, vice James L. Dawson, removed.

Jacob Palman, to be Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, vice Miles Hotchkiss, whose commission had expired.

Thomas Fitzgerald, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Ionia, Michigan, vice Fred [illegible] rejected by the Senate.

[illegible] to be Register of the Land Office at [illegible] in the State of Ohio, vice Robert [illegible] who was rejected by the Senate.

Daniel T. Witter, to be reappointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Mathew Leiper, to be reappointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayettville, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Samuel W. Higgins, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Michigan, vice Jonathan Kearsly, who was rejected by the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

James Peacock, Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

Abraham Coryell, to be reappointed Postmaster at Easton, Pennsylvania, vice Peter Winter, rejected.

Amos H. Bullen, to be Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice Henry Shepherd, who was rejected by the Senate.

John Day, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newark, New Jersey, vice Jacob K. Mead, who was rejected by the Senate.

William Noble, to be Deputy Postmaster at Burlington, Vermont, vice David Winslow, who was rejected by the Senate.

Galen Ames, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield Massachusetts, vice Ethan A. Clary, who was rejected by the Senate.

Asaph R. Nichols, to be Deputy Postmaster at Augusta, Maine, vice Daniel T. Pike, who was rejected by the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS OF THE SENATE,

By resolution of June 5, 1844.

Joseph B. Wright, to be promoted to Surgeon of the Army, from 26th of March, 1844, vice Surgeon Macomb, deceased.

George Buist, as Assistant Surgeon in the Army, in the place of Wright, promoted.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant George H. Thomas, to be First Lieutenant April 30, 1844, vice Ketchum, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John Hillhouse, of 4th Artillery to be Second Lieutenant April 30, 1844, vice Thomas, promoted.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Garrett Barry, to be First Lieutenant January 31, 1844, vice Coxe, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George W. Wallace, to be First Lieutenant March 1, 1844, vice Muse, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles D. Jordan, of 8th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Muse, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles D. Jordan, of 4th infantry, to be Second Lieutenant January 31, 1844, vice Barry, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Eugene E. McLean, of 2d Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 1, 1844, vice Wallace, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James W. Schureman, of the 7th Infantry, to be second Lieutenat January 25, 1844, vice Hoffman, deceased.

THIRD INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George P. Field, to be Captain February 29, 1844, vice Wheeler, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Bushrod R. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant February 29, 1844, vice Field, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Williamson, of 4th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant February 29, 1844, vice Johnson, promoted.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis A. Armistead, to be First Lieutenant March 30, 1844, vice Eden, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles T. Baker, of the 3d Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 30, 1844, vice Armistead, promoted.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles Hanson, to be First Lieutenant March 16, 1844 vice Baker cashiered.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lafayette McLaws, of 6th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 16, 1844, vice Hanson promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Nichols, to be First Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Pitkin resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut David Gibson of the third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Nichols, promoted.

REJECTIONS.

Nominations made by the President of the United States which have been rejected by the Senate.

Anson G. Chandler, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, Maine.

Harvey Chapin, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Enoch C. Chapman, as Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut.

John Cain, as Postmaster at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Greenbury Dorsey, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana.

George H. Proffit, as Envoy to Brazil.

Robert Rantoul, jr., as Collector of Boston.

W. G. Snethen, as Solicitor of the Land Office.

John C. Spencer, as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

E. H. Stacy, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

David Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy.

Crawford W. Hall, as United States Attorney for the District of East Tennessee.

Isaac Hill, as Chief of Clothing Bureau.

William S. Murphy, as Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

James M. Porter as Secretary of War.

Daniel C. Weston, as Deputy Postmaster at Augusta, Maine.

David Winslow, as Postmaster at Burlington, Vermont.

Stephen Willitts, as Collector and Inspector of Little Egg Harbor, New York.

Mordecai Myers, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

George Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pawcatuck, Rhode Island.

H. M. Watterson, as Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Alexander Powell, as Consul to Altona, Italy.

Weston F Birch, nominated to be United States Marshal for the District of Missouri.

Freeman C. Chapman, as Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut, vice Enoch C. Chapman, rejected by the Senate.

Elijah Aschley, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, vice Harvey Chapin, rejected by the Senate.

Henry Crocker, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Robert Rantoul, jr., rejected by the Senate.

Luther Hamilton, as Chaplain in the Navy, vice John P. Lathrop, deceased, who was appointed during the recess.

William Shaler, as Navy Agent, at New York, vice Robert C. Wetmore, removed.

David Hayden, as Collector of New Orleans.

Addison Winter, as Collector, Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice Eben. E. Stacy, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Daniel J. Pike, as Postmaster, Augusta, Maine, vice D. C. Weston, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Henry Shepherd, as Postmaster, at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice J. Shepherd, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Ethan A. Clary, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, vice E. Ashley, rejected. [3d rejection.]

Henry Comegeger, as Collector of Miami and Inspector of Maumee, Ohio, vice H. C. Stowell, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Charles G. Ferris, as Collector of New York, vice Edward Curtis, removed.

James S. Green, of New Jersey, as Secretary of the Treasury.

John B. Christian, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

R. R. Collier, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Robb, as Chaplain in the Navy.

Benj. F. Pendleton, as Deputy Postmaster, at Norwich, Connecticut.

Jonathan Kearsly as Receiver of Public Monkeys for the District of Detroit, Michigan.

Nelson Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, who was rejected by the Senate.

Abraham H. Mead, as Appraiser in the Customs for the port of New York, vice John McKibbon, who was rejected by the Senate.

Political.

From the New-York Plebeian.

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1844.

The nomination of POLK and DALLAS has confounded the whigs in Congress. Every mail brings tidings of great joy to the Democracy. Letters from every section of the Confederacy come in upon the members accounting the fiery and resistless enthusiasm which bursts out at its commencement. The South is in a blaze—the Southwest is in flames—the prairies are on fire—and the hills and mountains of the North and East are volcanic. Firm, united, compact, tenaciously adhesive, stands the entire Democracy of the country. How different our prospects now from what they were when the Covention met. A month ago and the Whigs in Congress were buoyant with confidence—taunts and jeers were thrown at the Democrats at every turn. Now despair is visible in the countenance of the Whig leaders—confidence is indelibly impressed upon every Democrat's brow—and each is anxiously waiting for the adjournment to see which can outdo the other in dealing the hardest blows at Federalism, its principles and measures. I could not imagine so glorious a condition of affairs previous to the Convention, and I have now no more doubt of the triumphant election of YOUNG HICKORY OF THE WEST, than I have of any certain future event. The members from Maine pledge their State by an overwhelming vote—so with New Hampshire—and our friends from Connecticut are offended when theirs is set down among the doubtful States. You know the opinion of the *Democratic* delegates from New York as expressed in their card published in the Spectator of Saturday. That card was not signed by R D. Davis of Poughkeepsie, and one or two others, and it may not be amiss to say that in almost every instance during the present session, I may say every one involving an important measure of the Democratic party, *Mr. Davis has voted with the Whigs.* His whole course seems to have been directed to the embarrassment of the party and its consequent defeat. As a professed friend of Mr. Van Buren his conduct was such as lead many of Mr. Van Buren's real friends to believe him, early in the session, to be his secret enemy. Upon the abolition question he was an imitator of John Quincy Adams; upon the Tariff question his votes told the hollowness of his Free Trade pretensions of 1840; upon that great American question, the Annexation of Texas, he was the bosom friend of Hastings and Packenham; and upon the glorious nomination of POLK and DALLAS, solitary and alone, among those who represent the Empire State, he prowls among our opponents with words of encouragement which themselves do not believe, and which every mail stamps with the brand of *falsehood* The entire Democratic party in Congress have lost all confidence in him, and regard him not so much as a renegade, but as one who has returned to his first love. The reader will bear in mind that Mr. Davis, until a few years past, was a dyed in-the-wool Federalist, and that he was originally one of the most violent opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration. It is an unpleasant duty to say what I have in relation to Mr. Davis, but it is an imperative one, and one which I will never hesitate to perform, when I deem it necessary to the success of the Democracy. We like an open enemy, but we despise one who deals its blows in the dark. But let me return to the cheering aspect of the States. The New Jersey delegation have no fears that YOUNG HICKORY will sweep the State--Pennsylvania is set down as certain by TWENTY THOUSAND—Virginia, I need not mention her, she never yet gave a Federal vote, and her indomitable Democracy, proto that she never shall—North Carolina, the native State of JAMES K. POLK, is awakening from her Rip Van Winkle slumber, and ere her election comes on will have rubbed her eyes and prepared herself to cast her electoral vote for a son of whom she is joyously proud—South Caralina that noble little State, where Whigs are as scarce as mile stones, will give an unanimous vote, or so nearly that our opponents will swear they allowed it to go by default—Georgia is set down as certain, and the Whigs already give it up—Alabama, as New Hampshire of the South, one of the shrewdest and most able of the delegation, informs me will give a solid majority of TEN THOUSAND—Louisiana will give a larger majority for Polk than she ever gave before to any Presidential candidate—Tennessee is reported by her representatives as undergoing a complete revolution, and they confidently anticipate a triumphant majority for the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention—Kentucky the Whigs begin to regard as doubtful, and even bets are made that Col. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be elected in the immediately ensuing election, in which event our friends have strong hopes of carrying the State—Missouri is ever true—Indiana, with such men as Hannegan, Owen, Henley, Brown, Pettit Howard, Bright, and a host of powerful names which I have not time to write, men of iron nerve and irresistable eloquence, will not fail to do her share of the fight, and although the Whigs are confident of her, (and the only one in the west and southwest, save Kentucky,) I prophesy she will come out of the contest a bright and reliable Democratic State—Illinois I have no occasion to notice, but I must now tell you what her noble Senators and Representatives tell me, they say "if Illinois does not give a larger Democratic majority than ever, set us down as 'Suckers in your meaning of the term'"—Ohio, great and glorious Ohio, has already, as Col. Medary says, more than half skinned the coon, and by the information I received this morning from various parts of that State, the coon is skinned and ready for tanning in November next; then can we doubt or cavil about the Buckeye State. Michigan will give a popular vote for POLK and DALLAS, which will sweep everything before it. Nothing can resist the torrent of Democratic enthusiasm. It is intended to hold a great convention of the great valley of the Mississippi, comprising the Western and South-western States, during the summer at Nashville, Tennessee, at which the OLD MAN OF THE HERMITAGE, that great and wise patriarch of the Democracy, will preside in confirmation of the nomination of YOUNG HICKORY. It will be a mighty gathering, and it will seal beyond hope the fate of Henry Clay. The eloquence, the enthusiasm, the patriotism of the great West will be there. I beg the young and vigorous Democracy of New York not to permit themselves to be outdone by any section of the country. Their mighty demonstration in the Park the other day, has added fuel to the flame which burned brilliant before. But they must increase their vigor—increase their action; increase their watchfulness; nothing must be left for the morrow that can be performed to-day—*action*. ACTION, ACTION—and POLK and DALLAS will be elected by an electoral majority larger than was ever before received since the organization of our Government. It is expected that many of our most distinguished members of Congress will be in our city on the 19th (Wednesday.) and I beg to suggest whether another convocation in the Park, with trumpet sounding and banners waving, ought not to be gotten up. L. D. S.

The importance of the approaching contest—The Purity of our Principles—The high character of our Candidates—The Bank and the Tariff—Revenue and Protection.

Every Democrat will admit that the contest now fairly begun, is equal, at least, to any preceding one in our political history. The questions of Currency, Revenue and Protection, are questions paramount in importance to all others that divide parties in free Governments. In the approaching contest the dividing line between the two parties is perhaps more prominent than ever before. The distinguished leader of the Whig party avows himself in favor of a National Bank and a Tariff, designed as well to afford protection as to raise revenue. While on the other hand the nominee of the Democratic party has shown by every act of his life that he is an uncompromising opponent of a National Bank, no matter what may be the terms of its charter; and he is also, opposed to a Tariff designed for protection, other than that protection which may be *inseparable* from a duty, laid upon revenue principles *solely* Upon a question of a Bank our readers need no explanation—the one is in *favor* of a Bank, and the other *opposed* to the existence of such an institution. But the Tariff is an intricate question, about which much diversity of opinion prevails. In order that our readers may understand the difference between James K. Polk and Henry Clay, or the difference between the Demoratic and the Whig party on this question, we will define what is meant by a *revenue*, and what by a *protective* Tariff; or in other words a Tariff based upon revenue principles *solely*, and a Tariff designed *exclusively* or *partly* for protection. *All duties laid on importations, that bring any revenue into the Treasury, unless laid on articles not grown or made in the United States, afford protection to those engaged in the growth or manufacture of the article here.* This is a rule to which we believe there are no exceptions. It will be inferred from this that a duty, whether high or low, much or little, is a protective duty; and the only difference there can be is, that a high duty is *more* protective and a lower duty *less* protective. Thus we see that all duties are protective. Also, all duties are revenue duties, if we import the article. If the duty is so high as to exclude the foreign article from our market we get no revenue, and the duty is exclusively for protection.—If a duty is imposed on an article that we make or grow beyond its consumption by our people, it affords neither revenue or protection.

We throw out these general truths, not having space to pursue the argument by illustration. But any one who will reflect for a moment upon the subject will be able to understand it.

Gov, Polk is in favor of a Tariff based upon revenue principles, with the *sole* object to procure revenue; and admits both the constitutionality and propriety of such protection as may be afforded by a revenue duty. Mr. Clay goes farther, and declares that if a duty laid upon revenue principles does not afford sufficient protection, or such a degree of protection as those engaged in the various manufacturing and other interests may require, he would increase the duty—that is, raise it above the revenue standard—though the effect of it would be to lessen both the importation and the revenue. Between these two systems there is a wide difference. In the language of Mr. Calhoun, "they are as opposite as light from darkness, [we quote from memory] the one is friendly to trade and revenue, and the other is hostile to it." This remark of Mr. Calhoun is strictly true. No two things can be more opposite, than a Tariff designed for protection and one designed for revenue *solely*. Though this is true, it is true also that *all* duties, with few exceptions are protective.

The discussions that have taken place within the last six months, in Congress, the press and the public generally, have had a tendency to throw a flood of light upon the subject of the Tariff And we have not the least doubt that ere long nearly the whole of both parties will advocate a revenue Tariff, and be content with such protection as they may afford. For it is a fact, that under a low rate of duty, so long as the system continues, both the revenue and protection that arises from a Tariff is borne to a greater extent by those the least able to bear the burden, and who receive the least benefit in the expenditure. The doctrine of the Democratic party on the Tariff is now the popular doctrine with the mass, and protection, as advocated by Mr. Clay would find few supporters, were it not for the wealth of the manufacturing capitalists, who control a large portion of the American press.

Gov. Polk is known to be in favor of a revenue Tariff; and by some it is said that he is in favor of a 20 per cent. maximum, with discriminations below that for revenue purposes. There is no propriety in defining any particular rate of duty, whether 20 per cent or any other rate and calling it a revenue rate. A pure revenue duty may be one, five, or one hundred per cent. or any other rate per cent. If money is wanted for revenue, the lowest rate that will bring the required amount is the pure revenue rate. Of course this rate varies on different articles of importation—on some it is below 20 per cent and on others it is above that rate; and this difference is what is called *discriminating for revenue purposes.* Of course such discriminations are very different from those designed for protection. When the design is to afford protection to any particular branch of industry, by taxing the introduction of the foreign article, the revenue arising from such a tax is incidental—the *principle* object is to afford protection, revenue is the mere *ineident.* This is the effect of the Tariff of 1842; as well as the avowed design of many of those who voted for it. But if the principal object in laying duties is to procure revenue, and revenue is wanted, although protection is the result, it is an *inevitable* result, both constitutional and expedient, and to that extent, whatever it may be, no Democrat is, or ever has been opposed. Now the question arises, whether there are not serious and great objections to going beyond this, by laying duties above the revenue point; thus procuring *less* revenue, diminishing our imports, and of course our exports, in order that the few engaged in certain branches of manufacturing industry may be enabled to increase their profits?

We have not the least doubt but a pure revenue duty would be sufficient to afford all the protection that any important branch of industry requires.—To this duty, whatever it may be, is added the expense of bringing the foreign article into our market, and exporting the articles with which we purchase it abroad. These three items taken together—expense of exportation, importation, and the revenue duty—are certainly all the protection that any honest, intelligent man ought to ask for. The first two are a *natural* protection, arising from the distance that separates us from other countries. It is the same kind of protection that the New York farmer has against the introduction of the produce of the far West; which is the protection arising from the distance to the city of New York, to which a large portion of the surplus agricultural produce of the country is concentrated for consumption, or for exportation to foreign countries.

The time has arrived when the people—the great industrious mass—are beginning to understand the subject of protection We believe that a revenue duty, with such protection as that may afford, will receive the sanction of, at least, three-fourths of the people of the United States, whenever the matter is brought up for their decision, as it now soon will be.

U. STATES BANK AND DISTRIBUTION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, June 4, 1844.

DEAR SIR: Should you be elected to the office of Vice President of the United States, would you, in any capacity in which you might be called to act, aid the establishment of another United States Bank, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States?

I need not, I presume, apprise you that my object in procuring your answer to this question is solely to acquaint the public therewith. I hope that it may be given before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, your ob'd't se'v't,
J. WENTWORTH.

Hon. George M. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In accepting the nomination with which the Democratic National Convention unexpectedly honored me. I certainly conceived myself, at the same moment, as acquiescing in the political principles enunciated in the resolutions passed by that body, and as engaging with solemnity to cherish and exemplify them "*in any capacity in which I might be called upon to act,*" should that nomination result in my election to the office of Vice President. Had I discovered, among those standard resolutions, a rule of conduct, legislative or executive, with which, in a material feature, my mind refused to accord, I could not, without being inexcusably disingenuous, have consented to become the candidate of the party as whose creed they were justly and fairly proclaimed. In recalling your attention, therefore, with this remark, to the full and formal declaration of doctrine published as of the proceedings of the Convention, you will doubtless perceive that I have given a direct and comprehensive answer to your inquiry. As, however, your stated object in requesting this letter suggests to me the expediency and propriety of being, on the two topics to which alone you have referred, even more explicit, allow me undiguisedly to aver that, as the relation now subsisting between the national [illegible] and their candidates is appreciated by me, it would be impossible that I should, by an official action, aid in the establishment of another bank of the United States, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, without deservedly incurring the imputation of a breach of good faith, and the consequent and worse penalties of self reproach.

With great respect, I am, dear sir,
Your friend and obedient servant,
G. M. DALLAS.

Hon. John Wentworth, M. C.

Gold in Orange—We understand a very rich mine of gold has lately been discovered on the lands of John Newland, Esq. in Orange County. The gold is gathered, with great rapidity and ease. A rock containing the ore, which was sold for forty or fifty dollars, after being ground and worked, yielded some two or three hundred dollars.

THE PLEBEIAN.

The largest Dollar Weekly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE.

We would impress upon the Democracy that IT IS THEIR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS to assemble forthwith by towns, villages or, districts and make arrangements for subscribing for 10, 20, or 50 papers for DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE till after the Presidential Election. The WEEKLY PLEBEIAN, containing all the matter of the Daily, (THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) can be be had at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance, or TWENTY COPIES will be sent one year for the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or five for four dollars. By a rule of the Post Office Department, Postmasters can frank letters written by themselves containing money for subscriptions. NOW is the time to commence the work. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, AND THE ENEMY ACTIVE AND VIGILANT. EVERY COUNTRY STORE, EVERY VILLAGE TAVERN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER. The Whigs, with an unholy cause to support, are circulating their tracts and newspapers by thousands and tens of thousands. We with a *Righteous Cause*, should be on the alert in season in disseminating our principles among the people. The public mind must be *Aroused*—the ignorant *Enlightened*—the cold-hearted warmed into life, and the weak but willing encouraged by the co-operation of those who are able to contribute by exemple and by furnishing the means to carry on the contest to a *Successful Termination.* So far as the *PLEBEIAN* is concerned, the fight on Federalism and Clay shall be conducted with a warmth increased and increasing, until the battle is over and the victory is won. Pass the word round. "SUBSRIBE FOR THE DOLLAR PLEBEIAN."

The Plebeian Tracts.

Notice to Democratic Associations, Clubs, and Committees.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000.—They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be out the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
New York City, 1844.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

the ceremony that night, saying that he wanted and unwell.

"Now look here, Squire," said the young man, "we ain't going away until you make us one; so the sooner you commence the better!" and with that they commenced banging the door with all their strength.

It so happened that all the minister's family were paying a visit to some friends in a neighboring village and the old man was all alone. What was to be done? It would not do to have them break the door in, and he did not like the idea of travelling down stairs in the cold. At last an idea struck him, and he took advantage of it. He told the young couple to stand out before the window, and join their hands together, which they did. He then proceeded thus--

"Out of this window, this stormy weather,
I join this man and woman together;
None but He who rules the thunder
Shall break this man and woman asunder!"

The lovers immediately made themselves scarce saying that they would name their first born after the pious old man.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

T. A. Howard, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to Texas.

R. Wickliffe, Jr., to be Charge d'Affairs to Sardinia, vice Ambrose Baber, recalled.

Francis J. Grund, Consul for Antwerp.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

James D. Halliburton, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from 11th August, 1844, vice R. K. Call, whose commission will then have expired.

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New York, to be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, from the 13th September next, vice J. G. Doty, whose commission will then expire.

Joseph W. Beck, and Hampton C. Williams, Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington, D. C.

Uriah P. Levy, to be a Captain in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Charles Boarman, to be a Captain in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

French Forrest, now a commander, to be a Captain in the Navy, vice Edward R. Shubrick, dec'd.

William A. Piercy, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Richard A. Jones, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

James A. Doyle, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th March, 1844.

Mathias D. Marin, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th March 1844.

Arthur P. Upshur, to be Purser in the Navy.

Thomas Brownell, now a Master, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, vice Lieutenant Jas. K. Bowie, deceased.

Thomas R. Ware, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Purser Jas. S. Thatcher, lost in the Grampus.

John C. Spencer, Jr., to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Purser Frederick Stevens, deceased.

George F. Cutter, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice Wm. P. Zantzinger, dismissed

William H. Kennon, to be a Purser in the Navy, vice G. C. Cooper, deceased.

Joel W. Newton, to be a Chaplain in the Navy.

Rev. George Washington Swan, to be a Chaplain in the Navy, vice John Robb, who was rejected by the Senate.

John L. Burtt, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

John F. Bartow, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Jasper Hall Livingston, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain, vice A. Hamilton, Jr., resigned.

William Brent, Jr., to be Charge d'Affairs to Buenos Ayres vice H. W. Watterson, rejected.

J. F. Cooper, to be Superintendant of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia Paul Rossignal, removed.

Thomas H. Hope, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice William Prentiss, removed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Lemuel Williams, to be Collector of the Customs for Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Henry Crocker, rejected.

Lorry Odell, to be Collector of Customs for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice George Deunett, rejected.

Liman B. Langworthy, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Genesee, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Rochester, New York, vice Joseph Strong, rejected by the Senate.

Samuel S. Downs to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Stephens Willetts, rejected by the Senate.

Danel Clark, Jr., to be Surveyor and Inspector of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Nehemiah Brown, to be Surveyor and Inspector of Salem, Massachuetts, vice G. W. Mullett, rejected.

J. F. Handy, to be Naval Officer of Baltimore, vice Thomas E. Tilden, rejected.

Penfield B. Goodsell, to be Surveyor and Inspector for Hartford, vice John C. Burke, rejected.

Addison Gilbert, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Addison Winter, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Thomas Barrett, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana, vice David Hayden, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Solomon Andrews, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, vice Francis P. Brinley, who was rejected by the Senate.

James H. Forsyth, to be Collector of Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Maumee, Ohio, vice Henry Comeger, who was rejected by the Senate.

Edward Hardin, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

Vanburgh Livingston, to be Appraiser in the Customs for the Port of New York, vice Gregory Dillon, who was rejected by the Senate.

LAND OFFICERS.

Alanson Saltmarsh, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Cahawba, Alabama.

Daniel Ashy, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Clinton, Missouri.

Duncan B. Graham, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Montgomery, Alabama.

Richard Whiting, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Green P. Womack to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

John S. Houze, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Augusta, Mississippi.

Wade H. Greening, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Sparta, Alabama.

John W. Argyle, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Tallahassee, Florida.

George Brent, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Alexandria, D. C.

Joseph B. Browne, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

James Logan, of Arkansas, to be Agent for the Creek Indians, vice James L. Dawson, removed.

Jacob Falman, to be Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, vice Miles Hotchkiss, whose commission had expired.

Thomas Fitzgerald, to be Receiver of Public Lands for the District of Ionia, Michigan, vice Frederick Hall, who was rejected by the Senate.

Abner Root, to be Register of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, vice Robert Thompson, who was rejected by the Senate.

Daniel T. Witter, to be reappointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Mathew Leiper, to be reappointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayetteville, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Samuel W. Higgins, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Michigan, vice Jonathan Kearsly, who was rejected by the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

James Peacock, Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

Abraham Coryell, to be reappointed Postmaster at Easton, Pennsylvania, vice Peter Winter, rejected.

Amos H. Bullen, to be Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice Henry Shepherd, who was rejected by the Senate.

John Day, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newark, New Jersey, vice Jacob K. Mead, who was rejected by the Senate.

William Noble, to be Deputy Postmaster at Burlington, Vermont, vice David Winslow, who was rejected by the Senate.

Galen Ames, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield Massachusetts, vice Ethan A. Clary, who was rejected by the Senate.

Asaph R. Nichols, to be Deputy Postmaster at Augusta, Maine, vice Daniel T. Pike, who was rejected by the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS OF THE SENATE,

By resolution of June 5, 1844.

Joseph B. Wright, to be promoted to Surgeon of the Army, from 26th of March, 1844, vice Surgeon Macomb, deceased.

George Buist, as Assistant Surgeon in the Army, in the place of Wright, promoted.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant George H. Thomas, to be First Lieutenant April 30, 1844, vice Ketchum, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John Hillhouse, of 4th Artillery to be Second Lieutenant April 30, 1844, vice Thomas, promoted.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Garrett Barry, to be First Lieutenant January 31, 1844, vice Coxe, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George W. Wallace, to be First Lieutenant March 1, 1844, vice Muse, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles D. Jordan, of 8th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Muse, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles D. Jordan, of 4th infantry, to be Second Lieutenant January 31, 1844, vice Barry, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Eugene E. McLean, of 2d Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 1, 1844, vice Wallace, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James W. Schureman, of the 7th Infantry, to be second Lieutenat January 25, 1844, vice Hoffman, deceased.

THIRD INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George P. Field, to be Captain February 29, 1844, vice Wheeler, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Bushrod R. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant February 29, 1844, vice Field, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Williamson, of 4th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant February 29, 1844, vice Johnson, promoted.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis A. Armistead, to be First Lieutenant March 30, 1844, vice Eden, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles T. Baker, of the 3d Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 30, 1844, vice Armistead, promoted.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles Hanson, to be First Lieutenant March 16, 1844 vice Baker cashiered.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lafayette McLaws, of 6th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant March 16, 1844, vice Hanson promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Nichols, to be First Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Pitkin resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut David Gibson of the third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Nichols, promoted.

REJECTIONS.

Nominations made by the President of the United States which have been rejected by the Senate.

Anson G. Chandler, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, Maine.

Harvey Chapin, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Enoch C. Chapman, as Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut.

John Cain, as Postmaster at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Greenbury Dorsey, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana.

George H. Proffit, as Envoy to Brazil.

Robert Rantoul, jr., as Collector of Boston.

W. G. Snethen, as Solicitor of the Land Office.

John C. Spencer, as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

E. H. Stacy, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

David Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy.

Crawford W. Hall, as United States Attorney for the District of East Tennessee.

Isaac Hill, as Chief of Clothing Bureau.

William S. Murphy, as Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

James M. Porter as Secretary of War.

Daniel C. Weston, as Deputy Postmaster at Augusta, Maine.

David Winslow, as Postmaster at Burlington, Vermont.

Stephen Willitts, as Collector and Inspector of Little Egg Harbor, New York.

Mordecai Myers, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

George Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pawcatuck, Rhode Island.

H. M. Watterson, as Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Alexander Powell, as Consul to Altona, Italy.

Weston F Birch, nominated to be United States Marshal for the District of Missouri.

Freeman C. Chapman, as Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut, vice Enoch C. Chapman, rejected by the Senate.

Elijah Aschley, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, vice Harvey Chapin, rejected by the Senate.

Henry Crocker, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Robert Rantoul, jr., rejected by the Senate.

Luther Hamilton, as Chaplain in the Navy, vice John P. Lathrop, deceased, who was appointed during the recess.

William Shaler, as Navy Agent, at New York, vice Robert C. Wetmore, removed.

David Hayden, as Collector of New Orleans.

Addison Winter, as Collector, Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice Eben. E. Stacy, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Daniel J. Pike, as Postmaster, Augusta, Maine, vice D. C. Weston, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Henry Shepherd, as Postmaster, at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice J. Shepherd, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Ethan A. Clary, as Postmaster at Springfield, Massacuhsetts, vice E. Ashley, rejected. [3d rejection.]

Henry Comegeger, as Collector of Miami and Inspector of Maumee, Ohio, vice H. C. Stowell, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Charles G. Ferris, as Collector of New York, vice Edward Curtis, removed.

James S. Green, of New Jersey, as Secretary of the Treasury.

John B. Christian, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

R. R. Collier, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Robb, as Chaplain in the Navy.

Benj. F. Pendleton, as Deputy Postmaster, at Norwich, Connecticut.

Jonathan Kearsly as Receiver of Public Monkeys for the District of Detroit, Michigan.

Nelson Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, who was rejected by the Senate.

Abraham H. Mead, as Appraiser in the Customs for the port of New York, vice John McKibbon, who was rejected by the Senate.

Political.

From the New-York Plebeian.

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1844.

The nomination of POLK and DALLAS has confounded the whigs in Congress. Every mail brings tidings of great joy to the Democracy. Letters from every section of the Confederacy come in upon the members accounting the fiery and resistless enthusiasm which bursts out at its commencement. The South is in a blaze—the Southwest is in flames—the prairies are on fire—and the hills and mountains of the North and East are volcanic. Firm, united, compact, tenaciously adhesive, stands the entire Democracy of the country. How different our prospects now from what they were when the Covention met. A month ago and the Whigs in Congress were buoyant with confidence—taunts and jeers were thrown at the Democrats at every turn. Now despair is visible in the countenance of the Whig leaders—confidence is indelibly impressed upon every Democrat's brow—and each is anxiously waiting for the adjournment to see which can outdo the other in dealing the hardest blows at Federalism, its principles and measures. I could not imagine so glorious a condition of affairs previous to the Convention, and I have now no more doubt of the triumphant election of YOUNG HICKORY OF THE WEST, than I have of any certain future event. The members from Maine pledge their State by an overwhelming vote—so with New Hampshire—and our friends from Connecticut are offended when theirs is set down among the doubtful States. You know the opinion of the *Democratic* delegates from New York as expressed in their card published in the Spectator of Saturday. That card was not signed by R D. Davis of Poughkeepsie, and one or two others, and it may not be amiss to say that in almost every instance during the present session, I may say every one involving an important measure of the Democratic party, *Mr. Davis has voted with the Whigs.* His whole course seems to have been directed to the embarrassment of the party and its consequent defeat. As a professed friend of Mr. Van Buren his conduct was such as lead many of Mr. Van Buren's real friends to believe him, early in the session, to be his secret enemy. Upon the abolition question he was an imitator of John Quincy Adams; upon the Tariff question his votes told the hollowness of his Free Trade pretensions of 1840; upon that great American question, the Annexation, he was silent as the grave; upon the Texas question he was for "reoccupying Oregon and reannexing Texas at the same time," and upon the glorious nomination of POLK and DALLAS, solitary and alone, among those who represent the Empire State, he prowls among our opponents with words of encouragement which themselves do not believe, and which every mail stamps with the brand of *falsehood.* The entire Democratic party in Congress have lost all confidence in him, and regard him not so much as a renegade, but as one who has returned to his first love. The reader will bear in mind that Mr. Davis, until a few years past, was a dyed in-the-wool Federalist, and that he was originally one of the most violent opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration. It is an unpleasant duty to say what I have in relation to Mr. Davis, but it is an imperative one, and one which I will never hesitate to perform, when I deem it necessary to the success of the Democracy. We like an open enemy, but we despise one who deals its blows in the dark. But let me return to the cheering aspect of the States. The New Jersey delegation have no fears that YOUNG HICKORY will sweep the State--Pennsylvania is set down as certain by TWENTY THOUSAND—Virginia, I need not mention her, she never yet gave a Federal vote, and her indomitable Democracy, proto that she never shall—North Carolina, the native State of JAMES K. POLK, is awakening from her Rip Van Winkle slumber, and ere her election comes on will have rubbed her eyes and prepared herself to cast her electoral vote for a son of whom she is joyously proud—South Caralina that noble little State, where Whigs are as scarce as mile stones, will give an unanimous vote, or so nearly that our opponents will swear they allowed it to go by default—Georgia is set down as certain, and the Whigs already give it up—Alabama, the New Hampshire of the South, one of the shrewdest and most able of the delegation, informs me will give a solid majority of TEN THOUSAND—Louisiana will give a larger majority for Polk than she ever gave before to any Presidential candidate—Tennessee is reported by her representatives as undergoing a complete revolution, and they confidently anticipate a triumphant majority for the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention—Kentucky the Whigs begin to regard as doubtful, and even bets are made that Col. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be elected in the immediately ensuing election, in which event our friends have strong hopes of carrying the State—Missouri is ever true—Indiana, with such men as Hannegan, Owen, Henley, Brown, Pettit, Howard, Bright, and a host of powerful names which I have not time to write, men of iron nerve and irresistable eloquence, will not fail to do her share of the fight, and although the Whigs are confident of her, (and the only one in the west and southwest, save Kentucky,) I prophesy she will come out of the contest a bright and reliable Democratic State—Illinois I have no occasion to notice, but I must now tell you what her noble Senators and Representaties tell me, they say, "if Illinois does not give a larger Democratic majority than ever, set us down as 'Suckers in your meaning of the term'"—Ohio, great and glorious Ohio, has already, as Col. Medary says, more than half skinned the coon, and by the information I received this morning from various parts of that State, the coon is skinned and ready for tanning in November next; then can we doubt or cavil about the Buckeye State. Michigan will give a popular vote for POLK and DALLAS, which will sweep everything before it. Nothing can resist the torrent of Democratic enthusiasm. It is intended to hold a great convention of the great valley of the Mississippi, comprising the Western and South-western States, during the summer at Nashville, Tennessee, at which the OLD MAN OF THE HERMITAGE, that great and wise patriarch of the Democracy, will preside in confirmation of the nomination of YOUNG HICKORY. It will be a mighty gathering, and it will seal beyond hope the fate of Henry Clay. The eloquence, the enthusiasm, the patriotism of the great West will be there. I beg the young and vigorous Democracy of New York not to permit themselves to be outdone by any section of the country. Their mighty demonstration in the Park the other day, has added fuel to the flame which burned brilliant before. But they must increase their vigor—increase their action; increase their watchfulness; nothing must be left for the morrow that can be performed to-day—*action.* ACTION, ACTION--and POLK and DALLAS will be elected by an electoral majority larger than was ever before received since the organization of our Government. It is expected that many of our most distinguished members of Congress will be in our city on the 19th (Wednesday.) and I beg to suggest whether another convocation in the Park, with trumpet sounding and banners waving, ought not to be gotten up.

L. D. S.

The importance of the approaching contest—The Purity of our Principles—The high character of our Candidates—The Bank and the Tariff—Revenue and Protection.

Every Democrat will admit that the contest now fairly begun, is equal, at least, to any preceding one in our political history. The questions of Currency, Revenue and Protection, are questions paramount in importance to all others that divide parties in free Governments. In the approaching contest the dividing line between the two parties is perhaps more prominent than ever before. The distinguished leader of the Whig party avows himself in favor of a National Bank and a Tariff, designed as well to afford protection as to raise revenue. While on the other hand the nominee of the Democratic party has shown by every act of his life that he is an uncompromising opponent of a National Bank, no matter what may be the terms of its charter; and he is also, opposed to a Tariff designed for protection, other than that protection which may be *inseparable* from a duty, laid upon revenue principles *solely.* Upon a question of a Bank our readers need no explanation—the one is in *favor* of a Bank, and the other *opposed* to the existence of such an institution. But the Tariff is an intricate question, about which much diversity of opinion prevails. In order that our readers may understand the difference between James K. Polk and Henry Clay, or the difference between the Demoratic and the Whig party on this question, we will define what is meant by a *revenue*, and what by a *protective* Tariff; or in other words a Tariff based upon revenue principles *solely*, and a Tariff designed *exclusively* or *partly* for protection. *All duties laid on importations, that bring any revenue into the Treasury, unless laid on articles not grown or made in the United States, afford protection to those engaged in the growth or manufacture of the article here.* This is a rule to which we believe there are no exceptions. It will be inferred from this that a duty, whether high or low, much or little, is a protective duty; and the only difference there can be is, that a high duty is *more* protective and a lower duty *less* protective. Thus we see that all duties are protective. Also, all duties are revenue duties, if we import the article. If the duty is so high as to exclude the foreign article from our market we get no revenue, and the duty is exclusively for protection.—If a duty is imposed on an article that we make or grow beyond its consumption by our people, it affords neither revenue or protection.

We throw out these general truths, not having space to pursue the argument by illustration. But any one who will reflect for a moment upon the subject will be able to understand it.

Gov, Polk is in favor of a Tariff based upon revenue principles, with the *sole* object to procure revenue; and admits both the constitutionality and propriety of such protection as may be afforded by a revenue duty. Mr. Clay goes farther, and declares that if a duty laid upon revenue principles does not afford sufficient protection, or such a degree of protection as those engaged in the various manufacturing and other interests may require, he would increase the duty—that is, raise it above the revenue standard—though the effect of it would be to lessen both the importation and the revenue. Between these two systems there is a wide difference. In the language of Mr. Calhoun, "they are as opposite as light from darkness, [we quote from memory] the one is friendly to trade and revenue, and the other is hostile to it." This remark of Mr. Calhoun is strictly true. No two things can be more opposite, than a Tariff designed for protection and one designed for revenue *solely.* Though this is true, it is true also that *all* duties, with few exceptions are protective.

The discussions that have taken place within the last six months, in Congress, the press and the public generally, have had a tendency to throw a flood of light upon the subject of the Tariff. And we have not the least doubt that ere long nearly the whole of both parties will advocate a revenue Tariff, and be content with such protection as they may afford. For it is a fact, that under any rate of duty, so long as the system continues, both the revenue and protection that arises from a Tariff is borne to a greater extent by those the least able to bear the burden, and who receive the least benefit in the expenditure. The doctrine of the Democratic party on the Tariff is now the popular doctrine with the mass, and protection, as advocated by Mr. Clay would find few supporters, were it not for the wealth of the manufacturing capitalists, who control a large portion of the American press.

Gov. Polk is known to be in favor of a revenue Tariff; and by some it is said that he is in favor of a 20 per cent. maximum, with discriminations below that for revenue purposes. There is no propriety in defining any particular rate of duty, whether 20 per cent or any other rate and calling it a revenue rate. A pure revenue duty may be one, five, or one hundred per cent. or any other rate per cent. If money is wanted for revenue, the lowest rate that will bring the required amount is the pure revenue rate. Of course this rate varies on different articles of importation—on some it is below 20 per cent and on others it is above that rate; and this difference is what is called *discriminating for revenue purposes.* Of course such discriminations are very different from these designed for protection. When the design is to afford protection to any particular branch of industry, by taxing the introduction of the foreign article, the revenue arising from such a tax is incidental—the *principle* object is to afford protection, revenue is the mere *ineident.* This is the effect of the Tariff of 1842; as well as the avowed design of many of those who voted for it. But if the principal object in laying duties is to procure revenue, and revenue is wanted, although protection is the result, it is an *inevitable* result, both constitutional and expedient, and to that extent, whatever it may be, no Democrat is, or ever has been opposed. Now the question arises, whether there are not serious and great objections to going beyond this, by laying duties above the revenue point; thus procuring *less* revenue, diminishing our imports, and of course our exports, in order that the few engaged in certain branches of manufacturing industry may be enabled to increase their profits?

We have not the least doubt but a pure revenue duty would be sufficient to afford all the protection that any important branch of industry requires.—To this duty, whatever it may be, is added the expense of bringing the foreign article into our market, and exporting the articles with which we purchase it abroad. These three items taken together—expense of exportation, importation, and the revenue duty—are certainly all the protection that any honest, intelligent man ought to ask for. The first two are a *natural* protection, arising from the distance that separates us from other countries. It is the same kind of protection that the New York farmer has against the introduction of the produce of the far West; which is the protection arising from the distance to the city of New York, to which a large portion of the surplus agricultural produce of the country is concentrated for consumption, or for exportation to foreign countries.

The time has arrived when the people—the great industrious mass—are begining to understand the subject of protection. We believe that a revenue duty, with such protection as that may afford, will receive the sanction of, at least, three-fourths of the people of the United States, whenever the matter is brought up for their decision, as it now soon will be.

U. STATES BANK AND DISTRIBUTION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, June 4, 1844.

DEAR SIR: Should you be elected to the office of Vice President of the United States, would you, in any capacity in which you might be called to act, aid the establishment of another United States Bank, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States?

I need not, I presume, apprise you that my object in procuring your answer to this question is solely to acquaint the public therewith. I hope that it may be given before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, your ob'd't se'v't,
J. WENTWORTH.

Hon. George M. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In accepting the nomination with which the Democratic National Convention unexpectedly honored me, I certainly conceived myself, at the same moment, as acquiescing in the political principles enunciated in the resolutions passed by that body, and as engaging with solemnity to cherish and exemplify them "*in any capacity in which I might be called upon to act,*" should that nomination result in my election to the office of Vice President. Had I discovered, among those standard resolutions, a rule of conduct, legislative or executive, with which, in a material feature, my mind refused to accord, I could not, without being inexcusably disingenuous, have consented to become the candidate of the party as whose creed they were justly and fairly proclaimed. In recalling your attention, therefore, with this remark, to the full and formal declaration of doctrine published as of the proceedings of the Convention, you will doubtless perceive that I have given a direct and comprehensive answer to your inquiry. As, however, your stated object in requesting this letter suggests to me the expediency and propriety of being, on the two topics to which alone you have referred, even more explicit, allow me undisguisedly to aver that, as the relation now subsisting between the national [illegible] and their candidates is appreciated by me, it would be impossible that I should, by an official action, aid in the establishment of another bank of the United States, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, without deservedly incurring the imputation of a breach of good faith, and the consequent and worse penalties of self reproach.

With great respect, I am, dear sir,
Your friend and obedient servant,
G. M. DALLAS.

Hon. John Wentworth, M. C.

Gold in Orange—We understand a very rich mine of gold has lately been discovered on the lands of John Newland, Esq. in Orange County. The gold is gathered, with great rapidity and ease. A rock containing the ore, which was sold for forty or fifty dollars, after being ground and worked, yielded some two or three hundred dollars.

THE PLEBEIAN.

The largest Dollar Weekly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE.

We would impress upon the Democracy that IT IS THEIR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS to assemble forthwith by towns, villages or, districts and make arrangements for subscribing for 10, 20, or 50 papers for DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE till after the Presidential Election. The WEEKLY PLEBEIAN, containing all the matter of the Daily, (THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) can be be had at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance, or TWENTY COPIES will be sent one year for the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or five for four dollars. By a rule of the Post Office Department, Postmasters can frank letters written by themselves containing money for subscriptions. NOW is the time to commence the work. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, AND THE ENEMY ACTIVE AND VIGILANT. EVERY COUNTRY STORE, EVERY VILLAGE TAVERN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER. The Whigs, with an unholy cause to support, are circulating their tracts and newspapers by thousands and tens of thousands. We with a *Righteous Cause*, should be on the alert in season in disseminating our principles among the people. The public mind must be *Aroused*—the ignorant *Enlightened*—the cold-hearted warmed into life, and the weak but willing encouraged by the co-operation of those who are able to contribute by exemple and by furnishing the means to carry on the contest to a *Successful Termination.* So far as the *PLEBEIAN* is concerned, the fight on Federalism and Clay shall be conducted with a warmth increased and increasing, until the battle is over and the victory is won. Pass the word round, "SUBSRIBE FOR THE DOLLAR PLEBEIAN."

The Plebeian Tracts.

Notice to Democratic Associations, Clubs, and Committees.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000.—They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders will be received.

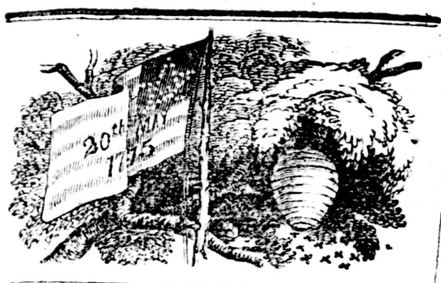
No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
New York City, 1844.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nomination for
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK.
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For Senate—JOHN WALKER.
For Commons—JOHN KIRK,
ROBERT LEMONDS,
JAS. A. DUNN.

☞ The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause *will be* great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the next August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce CALEB N WHITE, Esq., as the People's Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cabarrus county, at the next August election.

We were shown two *Beets* raised by THOMAS I. GRIER, that measured from 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighed 4 pounds each, having been planted only two months ago.

We have published to-day, the letter of Mr DALLAS on the subject of a United States Bank and Distribution. It is perfectly clear and explicit, on the above mentioned topics, and leaves no room for the smallest doubt. What else will the Whigs find next, for they are hard run for something to bolster up the sinking fortunes of their candidate. They first charged Mr. POLK with being a young man, and unknown to fame; but they found that game was of no avail, for Mr. Clay was too well known, and had been too often before the people ever to gain their confidence. We do hope they will be able to obtain something novel, with which, to vivify the old issues that have so often defeated Mr. Clay. Present appearances indicate most strongly, that he is again doomed to disappointment in his hopes, and will be sent to the shades of Ashland to ruminate upon his fallen and unhappy condition.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a Democratic Meeting held at the Court House in Concord, on Saturday, the 29 inst., to respond to the nominations made by the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore; also, to appoint delegates from this County (Cabarrus,) to meet in Convention, the delegates from the other counties, composing this Electoral District, to nominate an elector on the democratic Ticket.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Never in the history of our country, has a more glowing and determined spirit, animated the hearts of the whole democratic party. All the elements of strife and discord, have been collected together, and blended into one harmonious mass of friendly feeling. We are united together once more, in the defence of the most holy cause, having for its ground-work the eternal principles of truth and liberty. The people are gathering by thousands to sustain our principles, and place them on such a foundation, that all the power of federalism, will be unable to overturn them. We are therefore, prepared this time, for the contest, and our principles are boldly proclaimed. They appeal to the intelligence, dearest interests, and patriotism of the American people. Never, when our principles were boldly avowed, and submitted to the people, have they failed of success. Extrinsic circumstances, have sometimes caused the defeat of our party, but never, have we been driven from the broad platform of republicanism. Our party has, according to immemorial usage, declared their opinions in the declaration, put forth by the National Convention. We have nothing to fear on this score, for the country has not changed its opinion, on all the prominent measures of federal policy. Let the present bright signs in our political horizon, speak for themselves, and answer the question, whether the mass of the American people, do not love and revere the principles of the democratic creed. What Democrat now doubts, or is disposed to falter in the discharge of his duty. Do we not already behold the dawn, that heralds the day of our glorious triumph? Do we not already claim the victory, and feel assured that we shall obtain it, as soon as our forces join with the enemy. Thanks to the guardian genius of our country, that she has extended her protecting hand, when our free institutions were in danger, and when there seemed no earthly power to preserve them. Democracy crushed in the delirium of '40, has arisen from the schock, clothed with tenfold strength and courage.

We are again able with proper exertion to give them an old fashioned defeat. The Whigs themselves are aware of this, as the tone of their leading papers will prove. One cries out to its trembling followers, "we are compelled to say, all is not well." Another tries a different plan to accomplish the same purpose of raising the depressed spirit of its partisans, and says all the present show of strength on the part of the Democracy is fictitious, as one-half of those who attend the numerous "meetings of our party, cannot be brought to the polls." What republican credits this latter statement. Let the history of politics in this country show, when the Democracy united and pledged to one another, ever failed to do their duty at the ballot box. We are none of your sunshine and clear weather fellows, for we know if the heavens frown, 'tis not for us, more than our opponents. There is another fact worthy of consideration. Our present system of Government is based upon democratic principles, and if there is any inherent force and power in them, they must necessarily maintain the ascendency as long as our government retains its original character. When republican doctrines cease to exert their proper influence, or their power is encroached upon by new fangled tenets hatched in the corrupt brain of venal politicians, the death knell of our freedom is already sounded. Then will we be forced to take refuge under, what some of the old federalists delighted to term, a strong government, and then will the "better born and more influential class" trample upon what they esteem the rabble. The policy of the whig party has not yet developed this state of things, because they have been checked by the virtue and intelligence of the people. But the ultimate tendency of their measures is to this melancholy result. Let any one examine the history of the whig party for the last few years, and see what has been their aim, and what the means used for its accomplishment. Their policy from first to last, has been treacherous, and calculated to deceive the people. Their issues have been suited to every section of the country, until they gained power and then they have reversed every one of them. They are now taxing beyond precedent the people, in order to promote the interest of a favored class, who are as narrow-hearted and avaricious as Shylock. They would erect a monied corporation to overshadow the land, notwithstanding, the opinions of the people have been strongly expressed against the measure, and notwithstanding, its corrupting influence has been seen and felt. Further than this, to cap the climax, they have with but one exception rejected a bill to preserve the purity of the ballot box. Now in view of these facts, can any Democrat hesitate, or be lukewarm, especially when his brethren in all parts of the country are aroused, and eager for the contest? Remember, now is the time for action, when the public mind is excited, and when scarce a scattering cloud dims the brightness of our political sky.

PIPE LAYING AGAIN.

The bill, fixing one and the same day throughout the United States, for holding the Presidential election, has been rejected by the Senate. As we said before, so do we now say, that we did hope that a measure so salutary, and intended to prevent fraud upon the elective franchise would pass the Senate. But a majority of that body, are the determined partisans of Clay, and are willing to sully their characters, for the purpose of advancing his interests.—What was the object of this bill? It was, to prevent the numerous foul frauds that have of late years disgraced our ballot boxe's. Could any thing in the shape of a congressional bill, appeal with more force, to the honorable feeling of every decent man, and true patriot. Yet the majority of the Senate, consisting of Whigs, could not for the life of them, soar above party meanness and strategy. What is dearer to every American citizen, than the right of suffrage, a portion of his birthright, that has been won for him and handed down by the fathers of our Constitution. What principle in the great charter of our rights, is insisted upon more strongly as the very preservative of our free institutions Now, no one conversant with the history of the last few years, can for one moment doubt, that the elective franchise has been most wilfully abused. The Democratic Party has charged upon the Whigs the grossest frauds, and why do they not meet the question, like honest men, instead of voting it down. No one dare doubt, the constitutionality of the bill; but according to the report of a faithful and pliant disciple of Henry Clay, it would be advisable to defer its operation, until after the Presidential election. How very prudent, and circumspect, was Mr. Berrien, and how gloriously the Whigs Senators followed in his wake. Some however touched by a sudden twitch of economy, thought it would be very hard and expensive upon the people, if special sessions of the legislature's were called in order to carry into effect, such a law of Congress. If the purity of the elective franchise, be not worth some trouble and money to preserve it untarnished, then the Constitution of the United States, is not worthy of preservation. This right of suffrage supposes the morality, intelligence, and patriotism, of the people, and upon this broad basis, are our free institutions erected. Now, when it is admitted by the Whigs themselves, that the sanctity of the ballot-box has been violated, and that it is one of the main pillars upon which rests the temple of our liberty—is it not right and proper, that some restraint should be imposed upon the increase of these corruptions? The argument, that the States would be put to much trouble and expense by this bill becoming a law, is most flimsy and puerile, and was no more than a pitiful pretext, for rejecting the bill. It does not become the Whig party, to talk of expenses, when they are imposing a most odious and unconstitutional tax upon the people, for the support and emolument, of a favored class of manufacturers and capitalists. When they distributed with a reckless hand, more of the people's money during their extra session than had ever before been expended in the same length of time. When it suits their purpose, they can wire about beautifully, and act to perfection, the assumed character of economists, as far as mere declamation will go. But the truth is, the whigs know they have to support a sinking cause; that their candidate as in times past, is a dead weight, and they are therefore determined to resort to every expedient to uphold him. Like drowning men, they catch at every thing that may possibly save them. Money they must and will command, and it is to be used for the purpose of corrupting the people, and influencing the election. Nothing, will be left untried by the Whig capitalists, which can in any way effect the elections; for their destiny is dependent upon that of Clay. If his star is forever clouded by the gloom of defeat, their arbitrary career is stopped, and they will be reduced to the level of other American citizens. This would indeed be a sad fate for your proud Federalist, but at the same time, it would elicit no sympathy from a deluded people. You see then Democrats, the desperate game the Whigs are playing, and that they are determined to attempt your defeat by the corruption of the ballot box. Let this fact, animate you with renewed zeal, and make you more vigilant. Watch the insidious acts of your opponents, and thwart them at every turn. Remember that "perpetual vigilance, is the price of liberty," and prepare yourselves, to achieve a glorious victory in the coming contest.

The Democratic press have charged upon Mr. Clay the use of the most offensive language to Mr. Polk, while Speaker of the House of Representatives. The words used were these, "GO HOME D—N YOU, WHERE YOU BELONG." Now it would be a matter of very little political interest with us, whether such words were, were or not used by Henry Clay; for we look upon such things as personal matters, to be decided by the parties in the usual way. But the Whig press has charged Mr. C. Clay, of Alabama, with the language above mentioned, and he has denied in the most pointed matter, having ever uttered such. In justice to him, and to throw the blame upon the proper person, we will publish the letter of Mr. C. C. Clay upon this subject, in our next paper.

From all parts of the Country, we hear of numerous desertions from the Clay ranks. The truth is, the Clay party is rapidly falling off, from the little strength it originally possessed. There is no magic about the name of the whig candidate, to enkindle the feeling's of the mass in his favor. He is the man for capitalists, and privileged corporators. He has ministered to their interest's, with little, or no regard, to any other class, and the people will again rebuke him, and crush forever his dangerous aspirations. We subjoin a few important changes in public opinion, for the edification of the whigs. If Mr. POLK and DALLAS, are so very weak, as some of our doughty politicians in this place, who are now flapping their newly fledged wings—would represent, how it is that the popular current, is setting so strong in their favor? And moreover, if our men be so weak why not be a little polite, and thank us, that we have given your old broken winded and jaded candidate, some advantage in the next race. But here are the extracts, and they speak for themselves:

Our Cause is onward!—We have the most cheering accounts from Tennessee. Our friends there positively count on carrying the State. The Proceedings at Nashvile, on the reception of the nomination, which we copy from the "Nashville Union," are the first auspicious signs we have received of that nomination in Tennessee.

We lay before our readers extracts of letters which have reached us from North Carolina and Georgia. The march there, also, is *onwards!*—The change of Gen. J. C. Alford, Ex-Whig member of Congress from Georgia, is ominous.
Richmond Enquirer.

"*Another Recantation.*—We are assured, (says the Albany Argus,) that the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck has avowed his determination not to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Verplanck is known not less in the field of politics, and as a leading supporter of Gen. Harrison, in 1840, than as a scholar and author."

"Not only is it true, (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) that Mr. Verplanck will not vote for Mr. Clay, as stated by the Albany Argus, but it is quite as certain that he will support Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency."

The Coon presses admit the change of Mr. Verplanck, a very distinguished scholar and author;—but attribute it to his opposition to the protective system of Mr. Clay. So much the better. It only proves that it is an honest change—a conviction on principle alone.

The ball is moving onwards in N. York. The last Albany Argus says: "Of the result let no true Democrat doubt. The State will be for Polk and Dallas by a most commanding vote. The Democratic *footing up* of the counties, will scatter the worse than idle and known to be ideal estimates of the 'Tribune' to the wind."

The New York Evening Post speaks of a great Mass Meeting which is to take place at Castle Garden to-morrow evening. It says, that "A meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York has been called by the Van Buren Central Committee, to be held at Castle Garden in the afternoon of Wednesday next. We hear that Mr. Butler is expected to preside, and that Silas Wright and other distinguished Democratic members of Congress will address the assembly. Judging from the feeling now abroad, the occasion will call together a prodigious throng.

Changes in Connecticut.—The New Haven Palladium states, that Mr Hamersley, Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, and Charles A. Ingersoll, Esq., were all formerly friends of Clay. Now, they go for Polk and Dallas. They are all men of talent and influence.

Indiana.—The Indiana State Sentinel of May 2d says, that a new Democratic paper has been started at Mount Carmel, Illinois, which is edited by Mr Richard Beck, who has for eighteen years supported and voted with the Whigs. In his address, Mr. Beck says:

"I have studiously looked into, and examined this important matter, for some two years, and have become fully convinced, at this late hour, that the Whig doctrines are not only inconsistent, out of season, but are also opposed to the interest of the farming and laboring part of the community."

The following is from the Sentinel of a later date:

"When such men a Judge Lilleston of Evansville, Hon. G. H. Test of Wayne, Mr. Dunn, a talented lawyer of Dearborn, Hon. Wm. Briant of Parke, Major Mace of Lafayette, late a Whig candidate for Congress, Thomas Jarnegan, Esq., of South Bend, and Hon. Samuel T Clymer of Elkhart, and hosts of others, of equally high standing, come out from among the foul party of Whiggery, it should arrest the attention of those who heedlessly gave their support to Federalism in 1840. These men are all placed in a situation to notice the tendency of the measures of the party with which they have heretofore acted, and have the moral courage to acknowledge their error in the face the world—Let all who have found themselves deceived, act as boldly."

From the Medina Watchtower.

WHIG RECANTATION.

Mr. Hayes: Sir—I would be glad to make known through the columns of your paper, that for the last ten years I have been a Whig, and have ever held to the entire Whig principles; but I must say, that the proceedings of 1840 disgusted me a good deal, but I still went with the party, thinking that perhaps they would see their folly, and refrain But, as they have commenced the campaign again with *songs, coon skins and hard cider*, I now leave their ranks, and wish them all the success that such means will give them.

HARRY TABBILL.

Medina, May 13, 1844

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Since it has become so common with the Whig press, to make calculations as to the result of the next presidential election, we insert from the New York *Plebeian*, for the benefit of our democratic friends, what we consider a true and accurate statement, of what the next electoral vote will be for President;

The whole number of Presidential votes in the 26 States is 275, necessary to a choice 138. The following classification of the probable vote of the States at the next Presidential election, we believe to be founded upon the most accurate data. We know some of our friends claim a greater number of the Electoral votes, but we shall be satisfied with the number we claim: less than that, we do not believe we shall get.

The following table we believe to be near the truth:

FOR POLK AND DALLAS.

Maine	9	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	6	Indiana	12
New York,	36	Mississippi	6
Pennsylvania	26	Illinois,	9
Virginia,	17	Alabama	9
South Carolina	9	Missouri	7
Georgia	10	Arkansas	3
Tennessee	19	Michigan	5
Ohio	23		
Total for Polk and Dallas			206

FOR CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

Massachusetts	12	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	12
Vermont	5	Maryland	8
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
New Jersey	7		
Total for Clay and Frelinghuysen			69

Let us briefly give our reasons upon which we claim and concede some of the above mentioned States. Georgia and Tennessee might have been considered doubtful, were it not that Mr. Clay has taken decided grounds against annexation.

We have given Maryland, North Carolina and New Jersey to Mr. Clay; but our friends claim them all three, and the first two with much certainty.—Kentucky is a very doubtful State, though we believe it will go for Mr. Clay. There is not a single State in the Union, in which a majority of the people are opposed to annexation, as an abstract question, without reference to the treaty of Mr. Tyler. There are not more than two or three single States in the Union in which the people are not opposed to a National Bank. And were the election between Mr. Polk and Clay to be decided with reference to either or both of these *solely*, Mr. Clay would not get three States in the Union. But Mr. Clay is playing a deep game on the question of Protection. In the south and southwest he hangs out the Free Trade flag, and declares his opposition *to protection for sake of protection*; and in the east, and some of the northern and middle states, he openly and boldly advocates protection. We do not believe he can deceive many of the honest Free Traders, or sincere friends of moderate and equal protection; but as he is reputed to be a skilful player, it is possible he may add some to his strength by his double dealing on the Tariff question. But in no case will he get a greater number of electoral votes than we have given him in the above calculation.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION AT STEEL CREEK.

At a meeting of the Washingtonian Society of Steel Creek, held at Steel Creek Church on Saturday 22d inst. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we celebrate our approaching anniversary on the 18th of July by giving a Temperance Dinner free to all who may wish to participate.

Resolved, That we will have an address delivered on the subject of Temperance on that day.

A Committee of Arrangements consisting of the following Gentlemen, were appointed. Capt. A G. Neel, Dr. J. M. Strong, Jonathan Reid, John W. Herron, Robt. Carson, Capt. T. P. G. Faires, Thos. P. Grier, sen., Wm. H. Waddell, Alexander Grier, F. G. Simrill, Thos. H. Grier, Harvey Nickolson, W. P. Brown, Col. Wm. M. Grier, John Hartt, Esq Maj. J. B. Knox.

The Committee of Invitation consists of the following Gentlemen:

Maj. J. B. Knox, Chairman, Col. W. H. Neel, A. R. Erwin, Esq., J. B. Wilson, John Knox, Robt. A. Ross, A. S. King, Wm. M. Porter, Moses N. Hartt.

ROBERT I. MCDOWELL, was selected to deliver the address, and other addresses may be expected on the occasion.

R. CARSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS will address the people as follows:

At Holly Springs, Saturday,	22d June.
At Greenville, Pitt, Wednesday,	28th "
At Washington, Beaufort, Thursday,	27th "
At Williamston, Martin, Friday,	28th "
At Windsor, Bertie, Saturday,	29th "
At Murfreesboro' Hertford, Tuesday,	2d July.
At Jackson, Northampton, Thursday,	4th "
At Weldon, Halifax, Friday,	5th "
At Littleton, do. Saturday,	6th "

Hoke and Victory!—Col. Hoke, the democratic candidate for Governor, has very recently addressed portions of the people of Franklin and Granville. His speech at Louisburg is said to have produced a fine effect At Henderson, Oxford; and Waterloo, the impression left upon his fellow citizens is represented as permanent and highly favorable to the democratic cause. Our belief is that Granville will give Col. Hoke at least two hundred majority.

He goes to day to Pittsborough, thence to Orange, Person, Guilford, Surry, and Stokes, and thence to the great West. Success, and happiness, and eagle-winged victory attend him! He is an able and accomplished representative of a noble cause. The candidate of the people, he will get the votes of the people. They will raise him to the post of Governor, and strike a death blow at the hopes of Henry Clay.—*Standard.*

OBITUARY.

Died, in this county, on the 21st inst. *John White*, son of J. W. and R. R. Potts, aged 2 years 11 months and ten days; a truly intelligent interesting and lovely child, who has left a truly bereaved father and mother together with a large circle to mourn his loss, but it is to be hoped what is our loss is his immortal gain. for our saviour said while here on earth; "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Notice.

WE will expose to public sale *on Tuesday, 6th of August next*, the well known Hermitage Plantation belonging to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox, dec'd., with a credit to the first of January 1845, for one half of the purchase money, the remaining half to the first of January 1846, by giving bond with two approved securities. Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of

Corn and Fodder

will be sold with a credit to the first of January 1845; all sums over two dollars credit under cash.—Sale to take place on premises. Possession 25th December, 1845.

C. T. ALEXANDER, }
JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Exec'rs.
June, 1844. 67-ts

State of North Carolina
MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1844.

IT is ordered by the Honorable WM. H. BATTLE, Judge of this Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held on the 2d Monday of July next, at which Term all civil suits will stand for trial. Witnesses under subpœna in civil cases are required to be in attendance.

Test, J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
March, 1844. 53-tc

Dissolution.

THE Firm of HAMPTON & ALEXANDER, in the Charlotte Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to T. F. Hampton, and he will also settle all the debts of the concern.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
T. F. HAMPTON.
June 4, 1844. 64:3w.

THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL

WILL be kept open as heretofore by the undersigned. He hopes his past endeavors to please those who have called on him, will prove a sufficient assurance, that no exertion will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his guests.

T. F. HAMPTON.
June 4, 1844. 64tf.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand, given to the undersigned by *Hugh Haigood*. The one made payable to A. Armour, is for about $63: the one made payable to H. Sparrow, not recollected—both dated in February 1843. Said notes are lost, or mislaid, and their payment to any one but the undersigned is hereby forbidden.

ARTHUR ARMOUR,
HIRAM SPARROW.
May 17, 1844. t63

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.
Dec. 30, 1843. 41-y

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street, New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES.	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59-p.

POETRY.

"THE LONE STAR OF THE SOUTH."

BY J. E. DOW.

Far southward o'er the Sabine's stream,
A young republic lifts her head;
Whose single star doth proudly gleam
O'er valor's grave and glory's bed:
That star of empire took its flight—
From freedom's coronal of light—
Beamed o'er Jacinto's deathless plain,
And watched a nation's birth again.

And there how sad, how strangely still,
The Indian city sits alone;
No herd upon the verdant hill;
No skeleton beneath the stone.
Forsaken mart of ages, start
Life current from thy marble heart;
And bid the pulse of empire beat,
Through ivied hall and mossy street.

Beside the green and sculptured piles,
Whose roots support the ancient woods,
The hunter's home in beauty smiles,
And joy runs through the solitudes,
And where the western Druid trod,
And offered human blood to God,
The gospel bell doth sweetly chime,
At Sabbath morn and even time.

The fierce Cumanche seeks his home,
Beyond the Rio Bravo's wave;
No more in battle pant to roam,
Around his fathers sunken grave:
While the broad stream, whose bosom ne'er
Knew but the swan and fallow deer,
Whirls the swift steamboats wheel along,
And echoes to the boatman's song.

O 'tis a fair and goodly land,
Where restless spirits love to roam;
Where labor spreads his rugged hand,
And decks with flowers contentment's home
Where prairies vast the woods embrace,
And rivers run their endless race,
And wild winds whisper to the sea
Of ages past—and yet to be.

To its green breast young nations cling,
And raise the wail of infant life;
While commerce spreads her ocean wing,
And war's wild bugle weaken strife.
And there the freeman from afar
Sees on its flag a pilgrim star;
And strives the glorious hour to learn
When the "Lost Pleiad" shall return.

There shall the wave of life roll on,
As rolled the north on Europe's shore,
Till the last boundary is won,
And ocean's voices drown its roar.
O'er martyr's grave and monarch's tomb—
O'er tyrants throne and knighthood's plume—
O'er craven hosts to slaughter led—
The northern soldier's foot shall tread.

What! let the British lion roam
Along the prairies of the south?
Leave life, and liberty, and home,
Dependent on his gory mouth?
Oh! sooner should our children fold
In deepest shame the stars of gold,
And bury freedoms burning shield
On every deathless battle field.

Oh for a coal of burning fire
That from the Almighty's censor fell,
To touch the lips of son and sire,
And break the soul destroying spell!
Then should the freeman scorn the name
Of him who dipped his pen in shame;
And, o'er the Revolution's urn,
Forbade a sister State's return!

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Agriculturalist

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

We are highly gratified to observe an increased attention to subsoil ploughing, for we consider if it could be generally introduced among us, it would be one of the greatest improvements of the age.—We have full details of the successful operation of the subsoil plough in England, where it was shown that by its use, crops may be doubled without adding a particle of fertilizing materials to the land.—Two years subsequent experience by the farmers of that country, corroborate the benefits to be derived by the free use of the subsoil plough, for grain as well as for root crops. Tilley recently asserted before the Cornwall Agricultural Association, that he had the past year raised hundreds of mangle-wurtzel, weighing 25 lbs, each; that the crop of these per acre, as well as carrots and turnips, was at least doubled by subsoil plowing.

Five years ago we had a piece of land containing 2 ½ acres of hard clay soil, which, with the best management we could bestow on it, yielded less than 150 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and 400 of sugar beet—while parsnips, carrots, or any long roots, it would scarcely grow. We had just heard of Mr. Smith's subsoil plough in Scotland, and determined upon an experiment. We had no plough of this description, nor could we then obtain one; we accordingly took the mouldboard off from a large strong road plough, and used the point of the share alone for subsoiling. We ploughed the land in the fall of the year, by taking a common plough and one yoke of cattle, and turning over a surface furrow six inches deep. We then followed directly after this furrow, with three yoke of cattle attached to the road plough, stirring the soil eight inches deeper, making fourteen in all. This we then bountifully limed, and the next spring as bountifully manured and planted with roots, and the following autumn obtained over 1,100 bushels of sugar beet to the acre from it, and other crops in proportion.

POTATO BLOSSOM.

Repeated experiments in England, it is confidently asserted, have demonstrated that the plucking of the blossoms of the potato before any balls are formed, have contributed very much to the produce.—We have no personal knowledge of any facts in this matter, which would serve to determine it. We do not pretend to understand the philosophy of it, even if it be true. But it is so often and so confidently stated, and upon such respectable authority, that we hope some careful observer will make the experiment with exactness; and do us, or rather the agricultural public, the kindness to report the result.

N. E. Farmer.

To Kill the Peach tree Borer.—Mr. James Camack, of Athens, Ga., in a letter published in the Magazine of Horticulture, recommends fish brine, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and a pint turned round each tree in the spring or fall. The trees on which he used this were two and a half to three inches in diameter. To smaller trees he thinks less brine should be applied.

Cure.—If your horse founders over night in the morning take a pint of hog's lard, put it in a vessel, and make it boiling hot; clean his hoofs well, and set his foot in the lard. Heat it for each foot boiling hot; take a spoon and put the fat over the hoof, as near the hair as possible, and if this be done early in the morning, he will be fit for use in three hours after. It is better to remove the horse's shoes.

We clip the above from an exchange paper, where it appears without credit. We are not prepared to pronounce it an infallible remedy, but it is at least, worthy of a trial.

REMEDY FOR DISEASES IN CATTLE.

Colic.—The best remedy is one pint of linseed oil, mixed with ½ of laudanum.

Diarrhœa.—Give half an ounce of powdered catechu, and 10 grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Fever.—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give half a pound of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a preventive, let them be well supplied with common salt and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding on rank grass or clover.

Mange.—Half a pound of black brimstone, quarter of a pint of turpentine, one pint of train oil.—Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk Fever or Garget.—Two ounces of brimstone, two ounces of diapente, one ounce of cummin seed powdered, one ounce of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose-grease.

Murrain.—Half a pound of salts, two ounces of bruised coriander seed, one ounce of gentian powder; give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and water hemlock; one and a half pints of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, in Poisoning.—Either one pound of salts in a quart of water gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation; one ounce of sweet oil, four ounces of spirits of hartshorn, half an ounce of oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or slow worm.—Apply immediately strong spirits of hartshorn. For sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

To take film from a horses Eye.—Blow loaf sugar and a little salt into the inflamed eye, and in most cases it will be relieved. Sassafras buds pounded, and put in water, to stand till it becomes nearly as thick as cream, applied to the eye is an excellent remedy for imflammation.

To relieve Colic in Horses.—Rub spirits of turpentine on the breast of the horse; and if he be drenched with it he will be relieved. Horses should never be put to work on a full stomach; more horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after a hard driving.—*English Far Journal.*

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.

MESSRS EDITORS: As I am very fond of tomatoes, and have a way of preserving them to use when the season for them is over, a way which I have never seen proposed, although others may have heard of it, I have concluded to send it to you, that you may publish it if you think proper.

Dip the ripe tomatoes in scalding water, peel them, and divide them into two, or if very thick through, three slices, lay them on plates and put them into the oven after the bread is drawn; if a good oven by the time it is cool, or in 48 hours, they will be perfectly dried; put them into paper bags and keep them in a dry place; when wanted for use, dip them into cold water and lay them on a dish to swell, and in a mince or stew, they are almost equal to the fresh fruit. If you wish to make tomato sauce, add a little water to cook them in. They are very good to eat out of hand in the dry state.

A Female Render.

Weak Eyes.—Wash the eyes frequently in cold water if they are in the least inclined to weakness.

Make a wash by pouring water over a jar full of rose leaves; let it stand all night, and then strain the water. It will be found excellent for the eyes, and should be used frequently.

A poultice made of rose leaves is good for a sty upon the eye lids.

If the eyes are very weak, boil a handful of freshly gathered salad in a pint of water, strian it, and apply the liquor to the eyes at intervals. It will be found very soothing. A poultice of boiled salad leaves will also relieve severe pain in the eyes.—*Selected.*

Spring and Summer Fashions.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that he has received his Spring and Summer Fashions;—those favoring him with their custom can be accommodated in the most fashionable style.—No pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction, (GOOD FITS WARRANTED.)

His Shop will be found two doors north of Charlotte Hotel, the room formerly occupied as the Jeffersonian printing office.

April 5, 1844. 55:::::TF.

Catawba Springs

FOR SALE.

THIS well known establishment, including a valuable Tract of Land of

350 Acres;

A portion of which is in a high state of cultivation. As it has become a place of great resort in the summer season, by persons for their health and pleasure, and not being in a situation to keep public entertainment, I have concluded (very much against my wish) to dispose of the place to some one who can accommodate the visiters. As the place from its location and valuable water, must continue to be a place of gret resort. The land is good, well timbered and fine meadows, should any person wish to purchase a good farm, either for a private or for public entertainment cannot be better suited in the State—the location is extremely healthy. A credit of one and two years will be given, if desired.—For terms, apply to either of my sons Thomas F. or Joseph W. Hampton.

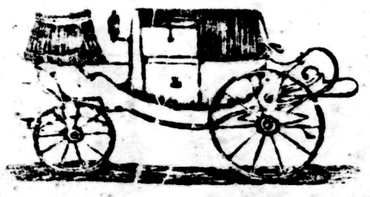
THOMAS HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs. N. C., June 1. 1844. 64--F.

N. B. I have concluded to rent for this season the most of my buildings to families, who may wish to spend the summer, and board themselves. For terms, apply to my son T. F. Hampton, Charlotte, or to the Post Master, Catawba Springs, Catawba County, N. C. T. H.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,
Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the courthouse.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

NEW GOODS.

R. G. ALLISON

Is now receiving and opening a splendid stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Selected by himself in the City of New-York, and consisting in part of

Blue, Black and Green Cloth,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Cassinets, Plain and Diamond,
Bombazine and Cassnaretts,
Gambroons, Drab-de'ete,
Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

British, French, Italian, & American

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins,
Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage,
Florence Mattasse,
Striped and Watered Silk,
Swiss, Book, Barred and Plain Muslin,
Jaconetts and Cambrics,
Black Gros de Swiss, Black Cros de Rhine,
Cardinal Lace, Dress Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Fillinets, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Bonnets,
China, Glass, Queen's Ware, Hardware and

CUTLERY, SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, and BRIDLE MOUNTING.

Boots & Shoes.
Groceries.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS & DYE STUFFS carefully selected which will be sold low. And many other Articles, too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for CASH. Or to punctual Customers on the usual time.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

Charlotte, May 17, 1844. 61--

More New Goods.

R. G. CARSON, & CO.

Are just receiving their Summer Supply of

NEW GOODS,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public, generally. Having bought their Goods low in consequence of the great decline in Cotton, they now offer them at reduced prices. They have every variety of dry Goods, among which will be found a beautiful assortment of new style

Orangandie, Balgarin and French MUSLINS.
Also, Ladies Straw and Lawn BONNETS,

Gentlemen's Hats, Boots and Shoes
of every discription.
Together with HARDWARE,

Saddlery & Crockery.

Having made arrangements with an Agent to keep them constantly supplied with GROCERIES, they are now prepared to offer them lower than can be had this side of Charleston. Those who wish to purchase by wholesale will be furnished at a slight advance and Charleston prices. COFFEE, by the retail, from 9 to 12th to the dollar.

May 28, 1844. 63--

Notice.

ALL persons who hold my receipts as Constable of Mecklenburg county, N. C., for papers to collect are hereby notifyed to produce said papers before me, at any time until the 15th instant, and from the 8th of July to next August Superior Court, at the Charlotte Hotel, in the town of Charlotte, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar hereafter, as I intend to move out of this State early in the fall of this year.

T. R. HUGHES.

June 11, 1844. 65--F

House and Sign Painting,

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,	$1 00
" Hair Tonic "	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
" " " small,	0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all diseases of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the unique and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1843.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Djarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

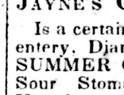
This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence for curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by *B. OATES.*

June, 1844. 62-

BEEF! BEEF!!



HAVING made arrangements to supply the citizens of Charlotte with the best Beef that the Mountains can afford, I wish to inform my friends that I shall commence buchering on the 15th of June and continue to the 10th of December, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. As I have butchered for the town eight years and have punctually fulfilled all engagements, it is not necessary for me to say that I will be as punctual as ever. I will also supply my country stands punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

April 2, 1844. 64--F.

N. B. All persons indebted must make immediate settlement as longer indulgence cannot be given.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.